

POETRY.

THE BETTER PART.

"Mary bath chosen that better part which shall not be taken from her."
While the skies of youth are o'er thee,
And beneath thy feet thy flowers,
Hope's delightful dreams before thee,
And around thee pleasure's bowers,
Take the gifts that heaven provides thee
To enjoy with grateful heart,
But the Lord who made and guides thee,
Oh! choose him thy "better part."

So when youth's bright skies are vanished,
And its freshest flowers shall fade,
Hope's delightful dreams be banished,
Pleasure's fairest bowers decayed—
Blessings still shall rest upon thee,
How distressed so'er thou art;
Which shall ne'er be taken from thee,
If thou choose the "better part."

THE HUMA.

A bird peculiar to the East. It is supposed to fly constantly in the air and never touch the ground.
BY MRS. LOUISA P. SMITH.
Fly on! nor touch thy wing, bright bird,
Too near our shaded Earth;
Or the warbling now so sweetly heard,
May lose its note of mirth.
Fly on! nor seek a place of rest,
In the home of "care-worn things."
Would dim the light of thy shining crest
And thy brightly burnished wings,
To dip them where the waters glide,
That flow from a troubled earthly tide.

The fields of upper air are thine,
Thy place where stars shine free,
I would thy home, bright one, were mine,
Above life's stormy sea.
I would never wander, bird, like thee,
So near this place again.
With wing and spirit once light and free,
They should wear no more the chain
With which they are bound and fetter'd here,
Forever struggling for skies more clear.

There are many things like thee, bright bird,
Hopes as thy plumage gay,
Our air is with them forever stirred,
But still in air they stay.
And happiness, like thee, fair one,
Is ever hovering o'er,
But rests in a land of brighter sun,
On a waveless, peaceful shore,
And stoops to leave her weary wings,
Where the fount of "living waters" springs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Washington Irving's New Work.

THE ALARM CAMP.

We now came to a halt, and had to content ourselves with an indifferent encampment. It was in a grove of scrub-oaks, on the borders of a deep ravine, at the bottom of which were a few scanty pools of water. We were just at the foot of a gradually sloping hill, covered with half withered grass, that afforded meagre pasture. In the spot where we had encamped, the grass was high and parched. The view around us was circumscribed and much shut in by gently swelling hills.

Just as we were encamping, Tonish arrived, all glorious, from his hunting match; his white horses hung all round with buffalo meat. According to his own account, he had laid low two mighty bulls. As usual, we deducted one half from his boastings; but now that he had something real to vaunt about, there was no restraining the valor of his tongue.

After having in some measure appeased his vanity by boasting of his exploit, he informed us that he had observed the fresh track of horses, which, from various circumstances, he suspected to have been made by some roving band of Pawnees. This caused some little uneasiness. The young men who had left the line of march in pursuit of the two buffaloes, had not yet rejoined us; apprehensions were expressed that they might be waylaid and attacked. Our veteran hunter, Old Ryan, also, immediately on our halting to encamp, had gone off on foot, in company with a young disciple. "Dat old man will have his brains knocked out by de Pawnees yet," said Beattie. "He tink he know every ting, but he don't know Pawnees any how."

Taking his rifle, the captain repaired on foot to reconnoitre the country from the naked summit of one of the neighboring hills. In the meantime, the horses were hobbled and turned loose to graze in the adjacent fields, and wood was cut and fires made to prepare the evening's repast.

Suddenly there was an alarm of fire in the camp. The flame from one of the kindling fires had caught to the tall dry grass; a breeze was blowing; there was danger that the camp would soon be wrapped in a light blaze. "Look to the horses!" cried one; "drag away the baggage!" cried another; "take care of the rifles and powder-horns!" cried a third. All was hurry-scurry and uproar. The horses dashed wildly about; some of the men snatched away rifles and powder-horns, others dragged off saddles and saddle-bags. Meantime, no one thought of quelling the fire, nor indeed knew how to quell it. Beattie, however, and his comrades, attacked it in the Indian mode, beating down the edges of the fire with blankets and every one crowded round him for information. He informed us, that he had proceeded some distance on his reconnoitering expedition, and was slowly returning towards the camp, along the brow of a naked hill, when he saw something on the edge of a parallel hill, that looked like a man. He paused, and watched it, but it remained so perfectly motionless, that he supposed it a bush or the top of some tree beyond the hill. He resumed his course, when it likewise began to move in a parallel direction. Another form now rose beside it, of some one who had either been lying down, or had just ascended the other side of the hill. The captain stopped and regarded them; they likewise stopped. He then lay down upon the grass, and they began to walk. On his rising, they again stopped, as if watching him. Knowing that the Indians are apt to have their spies and sentinels thus posted on the summit of naked hills, commanding extensive prospects, his doubts were increased by the suspicious movements of these men. He now put his foraging cap on the end of his rifle, and waved it in the air. They took no notice of the signal. He then walked on, until he entered the edge of a wood, which concealed him from their view. Stopping out of sight for a moment he again looked forth, when he saw the two men passing swiftly forward. As the hill on which they were walking made a curve toward that on which he stood, it seemed as if they were endeavoring to head him before he should reach the camp. Doubting whether they might not belong to some large party of Indians in ambush or moving along the valley beyond the hill, the captain hastened his steps homeward, and desiring some rangers on an eminence between him and the camp, he called out to them to pass the word to have the horses driven in, as they are generally the first objects of Indian depredation.

Such was the origin of the alarm which had thrown the camp in commotion. Some of those who heard the captain's narration, had no doubt that the men on the hill were Pawnee scouts, belonging to the band that had waylaid the hunters. Distant shots were heard at intervals, which were supposed to be fired by those who had sallied out to rescue their comrades. Several more rangers, having completed their equipments, now rode forth in the direction of the firing, others looked anxious and uneasy.

If they are as numerous as they are said to be," said one; "and as well mounted as they generally are, we shall be a bad match for them with our jaded horses."

"Well," replied the captain, "we have a strong encampment, and can stand a siege."

"Ay, but they may set fire to the prairie in the night and burn us out of our encampment."

"We will then set up a counter fire!"

The word was now passed that a man on horseback approached the camp. "It is one of the hunters!" (It is Clements!) He brings buffalo meat!" was announced by several voices as the horseman drew near.

It was, in fact, one of the rangers who had set off in the morning in pursuit of the two buffaloes. He rode into the camp, with the spoils of the chase hanging round his horse, and followed by his companions, all sound and unharmed, and equally well laden. They proceeded to give an account of a grand gallop they had had after the two buffaloes, and how many shots it had cost them to bring one to the ground.

"Well, but the Pawnees—the Pawnees—where are the Pawnees?"

"What Pawnees?"

"The Pawnees that attacked you."

"No one attacked us."

"But have you seen no Indians on your way?"

"Oh yes, two of us got to the top of a hill to look out for the camp, and saw a fellow on an opposite hill cutting queer antics, who seemed to be an Indian."

"Pshaw! that was I!" said the captain. Here the bubble burst. The whole alarm had risen from this mutual mistake of the captain and the two rangers. As to the report of the three hundred Pawnees and their attack on the hunters, it proved to be a wanton fabrication; of which no further notice was taken, though the author deserved to have been sought out, and severely punished.

There being no longer any prospect of fighting, every one now thought of eating, and here the stomachs throughout the camp were in unison. Tonish served up his promised regale of buffalo soup and buffalo beef. The soup was peppered most horribly, and the roast beef proved the bull to have been one of the patriarchs of the prairies; never did I have to deal with a tougher morsel. However, it was our first repast on buffalo meat, so we ate it with a lively faith; nor would our little Frenchman allow us any rest, until he had extorted from us an acknowledgment of the excellence of his cookery, though the pepper gave us the lie in our throats.

The night closed without the return of old Ryan and his companion. We had become accustomed, however, to the aberrations of this old cock of the woods, and no further solicitude was expressed on his account.

After the fatigues and agitations of the day, the camp soon sunk into a profound sleep, and every one was fast asleep.

By this time the captain reached the camp, and every one crowded round him for information. He informed us, that he had proceeded some distance on his reconnoitering expedition, and was slowly returning towards the camp, along the brow of a naked hill, when he saw something on the edge of a parallel hill, that looked like a man. He paused, and watched it, but it remained so perfectly

sloping hill side, cropping the scanty herbage. Tonish was preparing a sumptuous evening's meal from buffalo meat, promising us a rich soup, a prime piece of roast beef; but we were doomed to experience another and more serious alarm.

There was an indistinct cry from some rangers on the summit of the hill, of which we could only distinguish the words, "the horses! the horses! get in the horses!"

Immediately a clamor of voices arose; shouts, inquiries, replies, were all mingled together, so that nothing could be clearly understood, and every one drew his own inference.

"The captain has started buffaloes," cried one, "and wants horses for the chase." Immediately a number of rangers seized their rifles, and scampered for the hill top. "The prairie is on fire beyond the hill," cried another, "I see the smoke—the captain means we shall drive the horses beyond the brook."

By this time a ranger from the hill had reached the skirts of the camp. He was almost breathless, and could only say that the captain had seen Indians at a distance. "Pawnees! Pawnees!" was now the cry among our white-headed youngsters. "Drive the horses into the camp!" cried one. "Saddle the horses!" cried another. "Form the line!" cried a third. There was now a scene of clamor and confusion that baffles all description. The rangers were scampering about the adjacent field in pursuit of their horses. One might be seen tugging his steed along by a halter; another without a hat, riding bare backed; another driving a hobbled horse before him, that made awkward leaps like a kangaroo.

The alarm increased. Word was brought from the lower end of the camp that there was a band of Pawnees in a neighboring valley. They had shot old Ryan through the head, and were chasing his companion. "No, it was not old Ryan that was killed—it was one of the hunters that had been after the two buffaloes."

"There ate three hundred Pawnees just beyond the hill," cried one voice. "More, more!" cried another.

Our situation, shut in among hills, prevented our seeing to any distance, and left us a prey to all these rumors. A cruel enemy was supposed to be at hand, and an immediate attack apprehended. The horses by this time were driven into the camp, and were dashing about among the fires, and trampling upon the baggage. Every one endeavored to prepare for action, but here was the perplexity.

During the late alarm of fire, the saddles, bridles, rifles, powder-horns, and other equipments, had been snatched out of their places, and thrown helter skelter among the trees.

"Where is my saddle?" cried one. "Has any one seen my rifle?" cried another. "Who will lend me a ball?" cried a third, who was loading his piece. "I have lost my bullet pouch." "For God's sake, help me to girth this horse!" cried another, "he's so restive, I can do nothing with him." In his hurry and worry, he had put on the saddle the hind part before.

Some affected to swagger and talk bold; others said nothing, but went on steadily, preparing their horses and weapons, and on these I felt the most reliance. Some were evidently excited and elated with the idea of an encounter with Indians, and none more so than my young Swiss fellow traveller, who had a passion for wild adventures. Our man, Beattie, led his horses in the rear of this camp, placed his rifle against a tree, then seated himself by the fire in perfect silence. On the other hand, little Tonish, who was busy cooking, stopped every moment from his work to play the fanfaron, singing, swearing, and affecting an unusual hilarity, which made me strongly suspect that there was some little fright at the bottom, to cause all this effervescence.

About a dozen of the rangers, as soon as they could saddle their horses, dashed off in the direction in which the Pawnees were said to have attacked the hunters. It was now determined in case our camp should be assailed, to put our horses in ravine in the rear, where they would be out of danger from arrow or rifle ball, and take our stand within the edge of the ravine. This would serve as a trench, and the trees and thickets with which it was bordered, would be sufficient to turn aside any shaft of the enemy. The Pawnees, besides, are wary of attacking any covert of the kind; their warfare, as I have already observed, lies in the open prairie, where, mounted upon their fleet horses, they can swoop like hawks upon their enemy, or wheel about him and discharge their arrows. Still I could not but perceive, that in case of being attacked by such a number of these well mounted and warlike savages as were said to be at hand, we should be exposed to considerable risk from the inexperienced and want of discipline of our newly raised rangers, and from the very courage of many of the younger ones who seemed bent on adventure and exploit.

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Every one was on his legs in an instant. Some seized their rifles; some were about to saddle their horses; some hastened to the captain's lodge, but were ordered back to their respective fires. The sentinel was examined. He declared he had seen an Indian approach, crawling along the ground; whereupon he fired upon him, and ran into camp. The captain gave it as his opinion, that the supposed Indian was a wolf; he reprimanded the sentinel for deserting his post, and obliged him to return to it. Many seemed inclined to give credit to the story of the sentinel; for the events of the day had predisposed them to apprehend lurking foes and sudden assaults during the darkness of the night. For a long time they sat round the fires, with rifle in hand, carrying on low murmuring conversations, and listening for some new alarm. Nothing farther, however, occurred; the voices gradually died away; the gossipers nodded and dozed, and sunk to rest, and, by degrees, silence and sleep once more stole over the camp.

From the New York Star.

LATE HOURS.

We are killing ourselves in this country by inches, and that for a tall man or an Amazonian woman is a dreadful reflection. In south, our late hours break in terribly on real comfort, sound health, and that refreshing sleep which "seals up the eyelids" in calm and soft repose, and ministers to our real enjoyment. We marvel why fashion, instead of being represented with bewitching and attractive colors, is not drawn with a Medusa's head, fiery eyes and snake crest—or, under the silken cowl and wreaths of roses, a skeleton head peeped out as a warning—a caution in time—a *momento mori*.

In this country we eat ourselves and dance ourselves to death with much more rapidity than they do at the Sandwich Islands.

I met a friend on the *pave* last week, who said, "will you come to our party to-morrow night?" "A party! How? Comfortable dish of tea, game of whist, glass of whiskey punch, and a Sandwich, eh?" "Oh, no—a real treat—a regular turn out—been preparing a fortnight. I must give a couple every year for the sake of the world, you know." "The world, ha! Well, I'll come, and if I don't you won't miss me in the squeeze."

Tell me, for old acquaintance sake, how much will it cost? "Why, about \$1500. Fifteen hundred dollars? Prodigious! How many charming tertulias in Spain, conversations in Italy, and soirees in France, would \$1500 procure?—and all this sum swallowed up in one eating and dancing frolic?"

I determined to go, and a friend promised to call for me in his carriage. I was ready at seven, and sat quietly until eight—half past eight—nine—half past nine—ten; when just as I was ringing for my slippers, and preparing, as Monsieur Morbleu says, for my night cap, *rat rat* goes the coachman, and in walks my friend—pumps and tight pants on—white gloves and perfumed handkerchief. "So, sir, a pretty time you have called for me; why, I have been ready since seven o'clock." Seven o'clock! why! Bless you, the company only began to assemble at ten; and even now we are rather early. "Early do you call it? Go out to spend the evening at half past ten o'clock. Well, well, I suppose we must not be out of fashion—so come along."

Our carriage rattled up one of the principal streets, and glare of light was showered in all directions from the house. We fell in behind a range of coaches, and had to wait until our turn, and found on alighting, a retinue of black servants to usher us into the mansion; to take our coats, hats, and canes, and prepare us in form for the *entree*. Every thing was elegant—gaiety, fashion, and pleasure reigned triumphant; beauty in resplendent beams, shed its halo over the scene; plenty from its golden horn was poured forth in all directions; music, and the giddy dance kept up with unabated vigor, until the russet morn had nearly streaked the East. I got home, tossed and tumbled for two or three hours in bed, and then rose for the duties of the day.

Having occasion to call on an old gentleman about 12 o'clock, I found him in his parlor, with the breakfast table before him. "What not breakfasted yet?" "Oh yes, long ago—this is for my daughters, who come from the party about 3 o'clock, and are not yet up." In a few minutes the young ladies entered; but O how altered—where was the bounding step and elastic gait—the brilliant eye, the jocund smile—the silken attire—the well dressed hair, and jewelled form of last night's entertainment. They were pallid and exhausted—their eyes, their hair, their dress, all en *deshabille*—both with a hectic cough—both looking so wo-begone and spiritless as if they had just escaped from the siege of Troy. "Have you slept well, girls?" said the anxious parent. "Not a wink, father—we were tossed and tumbled, and worried for several hours, but not a wink of sleep—oh, my head, my head—on my bones, my bones." "Probably your restlessness arose from eating too heartily at supper." "No such thing, father—why, I only ate a little chicken salad, a wing of turkey, some jelly, a few macaronies and motteos, a dozen pickled oysters, and drank a few glasses of champagne, that's all—excepting a sponge cake or two, and a glass of

lemonade, during dancing, and a little ginger sweat meats. There's lazy ate twice as much as I did."

"No I didn't, but I was more select, father; a few slices of cold tongue, a piece of a la mode beef, three pickles, a few olives, some *blanc mange*, two plates of ice cream, a little floating island, and some tuffles in bone, oranges, plumcake, and custard during the evening. I'm sure I don't care much for solids." "And did you dance after supper?" "To be sure we did: one cotillon, one country dance, the mazourka, and a gallopade." "The murder's out! No wonder at headaches, and bone aches, and heart aches, and sleepless hours, after so much eating; and then dancing on so much eating; churning these singular masses of food and contradictory condiments in a delicate stomach with scarcely sufficient gastric juice to digest the wing of a pheasant. That's the way our girls kill themselves prematurely; that's the cause of our heavy weekly list of interments; of the many cases of consumption, uncharitably carried to the credit of our climate. Alas how many charming women are hurried to the grave by carelessness; by the bewitching attractions of fashion; by keeping late hours; by their clothing; and by eating too much. The observation made by strangers in, 'How pale and thin your ladies are.' Why will they not have resolution enough to discard these seducing and destructive allurements; why not enjoy life soberly, discreetly, prudently?"

What can be more agonizing to true affection than to see the girl nourished with tenderness in infancy, amiable, intelligent and accomplished, gradually sinking into the grave ere she reaches the age of womanhood! the pride and delight of fond parents and numerous friends, the rose which early bloomed, daily fading in the brilliancy of its colors, and drooping like the lily of the vale? To see the eye, once so brilliant, sunken, heavy and dull, and the lips, once so ruby, now thin and pallid? To witness the being so beloved, so cherished, the victim of slow but unending disease, not constitutional, brought on by neglect, by fashion? To see the vision recede from the sight, step by step, until evening frowns upon its setting glory, and the tomb closes upon it forever?

Slaves in Ancient States.—It is difficult for a modern to conceive the number of slaves that existed in the most populous Greek and Italian cities. The city of Corinth, the most commercial and opulent of Greece, possessed within her walls, forty-six myriads, or 460,000. When Demetrius Phalereus took a census of the population of Athens, free, servile, and foreigners, there were found 21,000 citizens, 10,000 domiciled foreigners, and no less than 400,000 slaves. Nicias had 1000 slaves, which he hired out to work in the silver mines of Thrace, at an obolus or 1/4d a day. Egineta, a trading people, possessing many ships; but a small territorial limit, possessed, according to Aristotle, 470,000. Some of the citizens of Dardanus possessed more than 1000 slaves. Many Roman families had 10,000 or 20,000 or even more, and these were kept and maintained by them not always for gain, but sometimes for mere show and attendance. Smindyridas, a native of Sybaris, a town celebrated for its voluptuousness and accomplished luxury, took along with him when he went to his marriage, 1000 slaves, as ministrants to him, some of them cooks, some poultryers, some fishers, &c. An immense number of slaves was maintained by the free inhabitants of Sicily; they frequently mounted against their masters, and threw the whole island into bloodshed and confusion; upwards of 100 myriads are calculated to have perished in these dreadful conflicts of emancipation. The servile war in Italy was nearly equally destructive.

At one time 120,000 slaves were marched upon Rome, who were headed and directed by one Spartacus, a Thracian slave, who avenged the injured rights of nature upon his enslavers, and made the supremacy of Rome herself to totter under the force of his infuriated attacks. At the close of the servile war, no less than 6000 slaves were hung up all the way from Rome to Capua. In Attica, the slaves wrought at the mines with their feet shackled. The ancient Greeks were not served in their houses by bought slaves; the younger served the elder. The city of Ephesus was founded by 1000 slaves, who ran away from Samos. It is said that Julius Caesar crossed into Britain with but three slaves officiating as servants, and it is a strange coincidence that his body was carried home by three servants from the Senate house, where he was murdered. Cato was wont to ride from Rome to the country, in the most simple manner, but with one slave, sometimes no attendant at all—riding gently with his valise under him for a saddle, somewhat in the style of a modern decent Anti-burgher minister. *Chambers' Edin. Jour.*

A slip of the Tongue.—A footman who was serving up dinner to a large company, bringing a neat's tongue into the room carelessly, it slipped from the dish upon the carpet. His master, enraged at the accident, exclaimed, "How the devil can you be so careless, do you think it is possible to excuse accident of

ter accident?" "Sir," replied the fellow, "I hope you will excuse this; its softening but a 'leapsing tongue.'" This produced a hearty laugh, and the servant was considered as having some share of learning as well as wit. Another of the party colored gentlemen holding how well this went off, when bringing in a stand of beef, played off the same trick, and slipping the beef upon the carpet, ingeniously apologized for the accident in the same words.

A witness examined in an Illinois court concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant, how the plaintiff generally rode. "He generally rides a straddle, sir."—How does he ride in company? "If he had a good horse, he always rode a straddle."—Does he ride when he is alone? "Usually sir, I cannot say; for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself." "You can stand aside."

During his late voyage from Virginia to Liverpool, Capt. Cornick, of the ship *Sarah*, was instrumental in rescuing from a watery grave the crew and passengers of the barque *Henry*, consisting of 144 persons. This noble deed was effected with imminent peril to himself and crew. On his arrival at Liverpool, the merchants of that city subscribed £7000 towards a present to Capt. C., and also presented him with two pieces of silver plate.

It was the practice of our Government formerly, we believe, to keep a station on the African coast, to co-operate with other Christian Powers, in suppressing the inhuman slave trade; but for several years past, for some reason unknown to us, the practice has been discontinued, with the exception of an occasional touching at Monrovia by some public ship on her way home from the Mediterranean. *Nat. Int.*

THE ORVILLE OUTRAGE.

We saw a few days since, a letter in the *Courier and Enquirer*, giving the details of an outrage committed upon a female, in the village of Orville, Onondaga County, N. Y., so horrible in its character, and so revolting in its details, that we could not—would not believe these were monsters in human shape, capable of such unparalleled cruelty.

Meeting with a friend yesterday, from Syracuse, we inquired into the history of this outrage, and found the facts as set forth in the *Courier and Enquirer*, literally true, and substantially as follows:—

The wife of ——— Tyler, who was sent about a year since, to the State Prison, was left residing at Orville. It was rumored, during the fall, that an improper intimacy existed between this person and a Mr. Young, and although no evidence of it existed, and none of the decencies of life were known to be violated, a village excitement was raised against her. The ambers were finally fanned into a blaze, and having possessed themselves of a bucket of Tar and a bag of Feathers, eight men proceeded in a sleigh, at 12 o'clock at night, to the house of the offender, where they confidently expected to surprise her in bed with her paramour. Braking into the house, they found the woman in bed with her children. After searching in vain for Young, they seized the woman, dragged her, with nothing but her night clothes, into the street, put a gag in her mouth, threw a mantle over her shoulders, put her into the sleigh and drove off, leaving three little children alone, without fire or a light, shrieking with terror!

The monsters drove off about three quarters of a mile, took her into a field, tore off her night clothes, and with the instruments of torture prepared for the purpose, these eight unfeeling wretches perpetrated upon a defenceless and unfortunate female, an outrage of the most horrible character.

After literally enveloping the miserable woman in tar, they rolled her in the blanket, took her to an unoccupied and unfrequented barn, where they left her, entirely helpless, and still gagged, to perish with cold, unless found, as she was, by accident.

The cries of the children, in the morning, attracted the attention of the neighbors, and upon learning what had occurred, a search was made for the woman. Nothing, however, was discovered, till nearly dark, when a quantity of tar and feathers were found on the snow in a field where the outrage was committed. From this spot the villains were tracked to the barn, where George Grinnel found the poor creature, alive, but speechless and senseless! She was taken home and a physician sent for who discovered that her jaw had been dislocated. Several benevolent ladies kindly assisted in relieving the suffering woman from her dreadful condition, and after several weeks her health was restored. A strong feeling of indignation ran rapidly through the community. The Masters were soon identified and prosecutions commenced. The causes were to have been tried during the present month, but were settled a short time since by the payment of fourteen hundred dollars, from the defendants to the victim, of their barbarities. *Albany Journal.*

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the Franklin Repository

TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It is not without some degree of surprise, that we have seen your attention called to the state of our political affairs. Every one who is not blinded by the love of power, must be sensible that a crisis has arrived in the condition of the country, which demands the keenest vigilance and the most strenuous action on the part of the friends of constitutional freedom and reform. In short, the Whigs, the National Republicans, those whose warfare is for principle—waged under the banner of the Constitution, have been too long sunk in repose, or wasting their strength in heartless and puny efforts, as the auxiliaries of diabolical enemies. For this dereliction of duty, at a juncture so important, they owe atonement to the country. If by a busy and well directed action they might have contributed to stay the progress of that torrent of corruption, that has already swept over the width of the land, are they not accountable for a portion of the evil? are they not in a measure answerable for those daring abuses of official authority, of which they have indeed justly complained, but against which they have omitted to exert, at the polls, their undivided strength? Under a morbid consciousness of our errors, let us now rise and be true to the principles for which we have fought.

Let us, "like the giant refreshed," put forth an improved vigor and a better zeal for the redemption of the government and the country; and in whatever manner, in obedience to the voice of all, our strength is to be exerted, let the movement be cordial, unanimous, and firm; and if the foe prove the victor, let him not be the victor, the fall of the vanquished will not be without the grace of gallantry and honor.

We wish to be clearly understood as invoking the Whigs to assume at the present crisis, a bold and independent stand. We would earnestly urge them by all that is dear in the past or present history of this country—by the lofty principles of '76—by the heroism and sufferings of their fathers—by the sacredness of their homes and the inheritances of their children, to rally with strong hands and united hearts, in defense of the great principle of American freedom. This is the grand object for which our efforts are to be made; and judging by the present aspect of the political horizon, we are not likely to have any auxiliary in the contest. This is a circumstance, however, which dear-bought experience has taught us to regard as scarcely of secondary moment. The Whigs of Pennsylvania are a gallant and devoted band, numbering, perhaps, 60,000 voters: they are marshaled upon the imperishable principles of the Federal Constitution—ready to welcome to their standard all who are animated by the same spirit, but restrained by their very character, and aims, from according to any alliance with a party occupying less elevated ground.

The choice of a candidate for Governor is, perhaps, fully confided to a Convention composed of delegates from the several counties. This has become a favorite mode of proceeding in Pennsylvania, and is well suited to obtain a fair expression of popular opinion. We know not whom it may be considered most advisable to select for the responsible station referred to; but we can safely hazard the opinion that he will be a man of tried patriotism and ability—who will be tolerant and judicious in the exercise of the official patronage—studious to cultivate a system of economy and mild taxation—and devoted to the advancement of the prosperity and honor of this great State.

Neither of the candidates that are now officially or semi-officially offered to the people, has the qualifications specified. Neither of them, therefore, can be selected as the honored instrument of giving effect to those true and liberal principles of free government, which actuate the Whigs of the country. Gov. Wolf has proved himself a selfish and temporizing politician, and of lavish views in the expenditure of the public treasure. He encouraged and defended Gen. Jackson, in his lawless and afflictive attack upon the currency; and he has now shown himself willing, by the elevation of Mr. Van Buren, to prolong a ruinous policy in the administration of the Government. The complexion of a political man is fairly judged by the hue of his friends and supporters. Nor is Gov. Wolf in any degree recommended by the strategem practised in his recent nomination. Such a *rise de guerre* was well calculated to call forth the ire and protest of the opposing party; its nearest parallel is found in the meeting of the Swiss Diet that was summoned by a few deputies at the dictation of Napoleon during an adjournment, for the subversion of the free Constitution of the Republic—an act which the pen of the historian has deservedly branded as treachery.

The pretensions of Mr. Muhlenberg are still more obnoxious to Whig principles. Having imbibed his views of the Government from the administration of Gen. Jackson, and being flattered by the favor and support of the President's friends in his aspiration for power, Mr. Muhlenberg threatens, if elected, to curse the State with the maxims of a faction and a despotic. I ought to commend to the measures of the Federal Executive what a wise and independent statesman must condemn. His success would exhibit in terrific perspective, a fatal and ignoble perversion of the best principles of our political system.

With Joseph Ritner and the Anti-masonic party, we know not that we have any thing in common—they are as estranged from the Whigs, as the fractions of the divided party just noticed. Their warfare belongs to the age of errantry; they are eager in pursuit of phantoms;

that none but themselves can see. Their policy seems to have no reference to any of those measures of State that form the only legitimate bond of a political party—it is emphatically prescriptive of many men of sterling moral and political probity, who belong to the national fraternity, and of others, who, of the merit who are not attached to that order, but adverse from joining a crusade against the rights and privileges secured by the Constitution to those who are. Where is the man who can scratch the political creed of the Anti-masonic party? Who knows its views upon the various important subjects of—taxation—currency—the currency—tariff—public lands—or Executive power? For satisfactory information on these points, we look in vain to their public manifestations. That party is known also to comprise in its ranks many ardent admirers of Jacksonism, who, it seems, find it quite convenient to engrave their tenets upon the doctrine of Anti-masonry? Where then, is the tie between the friends of the Constitution and its enemies? How preposterous the hybrid formed by an union of Liberty with Despotism! But this want of a sound and determinate character, is not the only obstacle to an union with the Anti-masons. Their fidelity, as allies, has been already tested by the Whigs; and if the elections of '32 and '33, do not sufficiently demonstrate the utter incapacity of dealing in any overture of alliance with them again, it is because the spirit of the Whigs to be successful requires further chastening. Such must always be the result of a forced union of antagonistic principles—at never can be productive of cordial fellowship—like the friends in Macbeth.

The word of promise will be made to the air. But ever broken to the hope.

These views are hastily but respectfully offered. We are in deep and solemn earnest—but prepared on all points to submit to the decision of the Convention.

We feel with deep concern the course adopted by our Whig friends is some of the other counties. Until some general movement was made in favor of a nominated candidate, a partial stir, for that object, in any quarter, is to be regretted as impolitic and premature. So unfortunate a step could, we are convinced, be occasioned only by the delay of some procedure similar to the one here proposed;—and as we humbly but anxiously hope that our example may have the effect of producing an universal and combined movement among the advocates of Whig principles, we trust that our more precipitate friends, are not so far committed in behalf of an *effluvia* cause, as to desert the standard of their country, with their own banner of the Constitution unfurled from it.

Fellow citizens: with a full confidence in our numerical strength, a lively interest in the welfare of our common country, and an animating sense of the honor and value of the objects to be achieved, we address to you this hasty but fraternal appeal. May we not anticipate from kindred hearts a kindred response?—and if the sacred cause of the Constitution and the Country, is yet doomed to struggle for a period in other quarters, may we at least, enjoy the pleasure of beholding it at no distant day, flourishing and triumphant in the midst of us and our children, on the soil of the Key-stone State.

MANY WHIGS.
March 30, 1835.

From the Village Record.

POLITICS.

We feel almost disgusted with the shallow devices of some of the friends of Mr. RITNER, to gull or commit National Republicans, and feel compelled to notice them. We view such attempts as a reflection upon the good sense of the National Republican party—upon their honor—upon their integrity—upon their dignity—and as such spurn them contemptuously from us.

The National Republicans of this State, as a body, are uncommitted; and they are not to be driven nor coerced from any position which they know to be so advantageous, until the time arrives. If they have been and are silent and inactive, it is no indication of a want of public spirit, nor zeal in sustaining republican measures; for time will show, that when the moment for action comes, they will buckle on for the contest—as patriots who look beyond personal considerations to that duty they owe the institutions of their country.

Our importance has been underrated. But no intelligent man can fail to perceive, that in the hands of the National Republican party is the balance of power—and that to them it belongs to determine the issue of the contest. Our numbers, so far from being insignificant, may be greater than those of any other party in the State; we have constantly been receiving accessions to our cause, and a single deserter can hardly be found. Our principles are calculated to preserve our numbers, for as they are not changing and fluctuating with every hour, those who venerate them, are willing to live and die by them. On the contrary, our opponents are sustained by ranks that are fast dwindling away—and in whose decay, it is no prophecy, to foretell our own greatness. The Spartan phalanx of Democracy is broken down; a bold and audacious attempt to coerce men and principles upon it by foreign intervention, created a voluntary dismemberment, and a large and numerous body, though determined for the present to support their own organization, will at no distant day, unite with us in overthrowing corruption and supporting the laws.

The quantity of produce offered for transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, has so far exceeded expectation this spring, that the number of cars, although increased to twelve hundred and

upwards, are found to be inadequate to receive it as rapidly as it is offered. There is already a great accumulation at the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, although the quantity brought to this city greatly exceeds the receipts here of any former year during the same period.

In the course of Sweden the press is almost entirely conducted by the noblesse—in the provinces it is under the influence of the clergy. With those in the United States who have been accustomed to steele and turn up their noses at the press, as a menial vocation, these facts may seem, doubtless, an astounding recommendation to its respectability.

The *Catawba Recorder* tells the story of a negro, a man, much beyond any thing we have heard or read of in the annals of Yankeeism. A fine, intelligent looking negro, who had been employed during the summer in a canal boat, not liking to be idle, set his wheat work to contrive some way of turning an honest penny during the winter, and at last hit upon the following expedient. Taking a stage driver of his acquaintance, they journeyed lovingly together to Richmond, Va. near which the negro had formerly lived. Here he was sold as a slave by his friend, the stage driver, for eight hundred dollars. The stage driver immediately departed, and the negro took measures forthwith to prove, and obtain his freedom. In this, by aid of friends, and papers in his possession, he soon succeeded—he was liberated and returned home; where much to his satisfaction, he found that his partner, agreeably to promise, had deposited four hundred dollars, the half of his purchase money, to his credit in the Savings Bank. —*N. Y. Cour.*

Death by Voluntary Starvation.

Samuel James, a cooper, died lately at Reading, Pa. from starvation—having voluntarily abstained from food and drink of every kind except water, for fifty days. No other cause than a species of hypochondria is assigned for the act. He has left a widow and five children.

Old Age and Voracity.

The Worcester Spy contains an obituary notice of a Miss Elizabeth Pool, who recently died in Fitchburg, aged nearly a hundred years. Her mother lived to upwards of ninety, and two sisters, still living, are but a few years younger than the deceased. The most remarkable circumstance relating to the individual, was her astonishing voracity. It has been for years her invariable habit to eat a hearty meal during the night, in addition to an uncommon quantity of food consumed during the day. With this habit she could not dispense. Though fortified with a supper of no ordinary dimensions, she was invariably aroused from her slumbers by the pangs of hunger, which could be appeased only by an inordinate quantity of food of the most solid description. Her remaining sisters, are afflicted with the same appetite.

Fire and Narrow Escape.

A fire broke out last evening about half past ten o'clock, in an extensive range of stables in Market street near Schuylkill Front. The stables contained a quantity of hay and straw, and a number of carts, wagons and horses. The horses were saved, but the remoteness of the situation and the want of water (the plugs being few and far between) deferred and checked the operations of the fire apparatus so long that the stables and their contents were destroyed. Almost contiguous to the stables, stood two large three story brick houses, and so great was the heat of the conflagration, that by the time the engines had arrived at the place, the two buildings had caught fire and were filled from the cellar to the garret with flames and smoke. The progress of the fire would however have been speedily checked, but for an incident which, for some time, engrossed the attention of the multitude and partially stayed the operations of the firemen.

A member of the Diligent Engine Company, one of the foremost on the ground, had attached a rope to a piece of hose and dragged it on the roof. At this moment, while he stood alone upon his dizzy elevation, a dense volume of smoke arose from and mantled the building. It was of course impossible for him to live in such an atmosphere, and he attempted to retreat; but when he raised the trap door the flames rushed through and prevented his escape. Exhausted with the smoke, and unable either to move or call for aid, he sunk upon the roof. The crowd was not aware that any person was on the roof, and the reader may imagine the thrill of horror that passed through the multitude when the flame burst through the roof, dispelling the smoke, and discovering the figure of a man crouching in an attitude of terror on the very apex of the roof. Efforts were immediately made for his relief. A number of persons proceeded to procure a ladder, and one was, after the lapse of about ten minutes, brought. On trial, it was discovered to be too short.

The crowd then held up the ladder in their hands in such a manner as to make it reach the eaves of the house. The sufferer rose from his situation, but was so exhausted that he fell and would have rolled from the roof and perished had he not been arrested by the chimney. He was too much exhausted and subdued by terror to descend to the eaves, and recourse was had to other expedients. A number of courageous young men procured ropes, and rushing through with smoke, ascended to the garret. The ropes were then flung to the fireman and he tied them around him, and was dragged in this manner into the building. He was, when rescued, unable to stand

or speak. Not less than a half hour elapsed in those efforts to save the life of the adventurous fireman.

The efforts to subdue the fire were now vigorously renewed; but it was not past one o'clock this morning, before the amount of the loss we have not ascertained, but it must have been very considerable.

C. S. Gaz.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

As far as we can discover from the newspapers, the important first of April passed off without the occurrence of any important practical joke, such as was wont to distinguish the occasion. We discovered little to distinguish that day from any other; here and there, indeed, a carefully tied package invited the passenger to stoop and be laughed at, and a line from a quizzing machine called one's attention to the liability of losing a pocket handkerchief; and a few epistles, through the post office were sent in honor of the occasion. A pretty little girl in Chestnut street, with a friendly dress, modestly inquired of a pale faced gentleman whether he had lost his handkerchief?—I believe not, was the reply, as the gentleman thrust his hand into his coat pocket.

There was a half suppressed smile upon the lips of the girl, and a sly depression of the right eyelid, as she stooped backward and whispering said, "there is a fourth month dance." —*C. S. Gaz.*

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 100 to 120, have passed a bill, abolishing the punishment of death, except for the crime of murder.

From the Military and Naval Magazine.

Opportunity for the Escape of Napoleon from St. Helena.

The morning of the 13th of August was just dawning on the gay circle which that night had graced the hall of Sir Hudson and Lady Lowe, commemorating the birth of George IV. then Prince Regent; and the dark haze, which like a mantle had enshrouded for many hours, nearly to their bases, the mighty mountains surrounding James' valley, was rapidly ascending to their summits, when a report of the signal gun from the Admiral's ship, almost instantly responded to by those of the surrounding posts, drew attention from the festive scene; and those who a few moments before were leading the mazy dance, now, urging their couriers to their greatest speed, were seen ascending the different winding and precipitous roads which led to and surrounded the lowly dwelling of the exiled Emperor. A frigate and a small gun brig had slipped from their moorings, and the next instant, under a crowd of canvases, steering contrary courses, were standing out of the roadstead. The surprise created by these sudden movements was almost instantly relieved by the appearance of a low, black ship, gently gliding from behind the projecting point, and bearing down under her three topsails to the little brig, now nearly within gun shot; a few moments sufficed to bring them together—a boat was seen to pass—an hour elapsed—the low, black ship then spread her swelling canvases in the increasing breeze, and the evening of that day, whose morning opened on such a busy scene, beheld her sink beyond the horizon. Curiosity for a day or two continued; all questions were evaded; and at last, despairing of being gratified, sunk into indifference, and all appeared forgotten. A year or two after, I revisited "my own, my native land," when in a small company, accidentally mentioning the foregoing occurrence, I received the following account from one who proved to be the most conspicuous actor. I give it nearly in his own words, and the interest it excited in me, who was a witness of what I have described, induced a belief that it might not be unacceptable to others.

On the 12th August, 18—, returning from India, we made for the Island of St. Helena; the thick haze which enveloped it, prevented our seeing the land until close aboard; at that time, the curtain which screened it from our view, gradually arose, until it rested on the summits of the highest mountains. The picture now represented was sublime, and deeply interesting: on the left, Longwood, the residence of Napoleon, with the small white tents of his guard, sprinkled around; on the right, the lofty tower enveloped in the haze; in front, the rugged, precipitous rocks descending to the ocean, the murmur of whose waves, gently rippling on the shore, seemed to infuse their own calm into the bosoms of the hardy tars, who were listlessly gazing on the surrounding scene, and descending on the various fortunes of the fallen Emperor. The evening closed in, the lights were waving through the mansion of Longwood; the tents were no longer visible; darkness and tranquility reigned. So absorbed had we all become, that not until this moment had any one noticed how very near we had approached the rock; to use a sailor's expression, you might have almost "chucked a biscuit on shore." A short calm was succeeded by a light air from the island, which rendered our situation, before unpleasant, now perfectly secure; and once more the minds of all seemed to revert to him, the lonely prisoner on this lonely rock. It was evident we had not been discovered on our approach; the night had just closed in, the breeze would freshen as we receded from the land, and the morning sun might rise on our gallant little bark, bearing the exiles to "The land of the free, and the home of the brave."

The impulse was irresistible; the sailors were called aft—the practicability of effecting the object in a few words explained.

"The land of the free, and the home of the brave."

The impulse was irresistible; the sailors were called aft—the practicability of effecting the object in a few words explained.

"The land of the free, and the home of the brave."

The impulse was irresistible; the sailors were called aft—the practicability of effecting the object in a few words explained.

planned, and the half-accustomed crew requested a few moments to adjust their minds. To bring their revelation to the sticking point, a drum was administered to each, and ten thousand dollars to be equally distributed, the moment he touched the rock. They retired to consult. The quarter boat was cleared away, every thing prepared, and with a throbbing and anxious heart, I awaited their decision. It was a moment of such intense, absorbing feeling, that the returning steps of the men were not noticed until within a few feet.

"Well, my brave fellows," said I in a whisper, (as if dreading to awake the slumber of the silent tide,) "go boldly, yet cautiously on; remember, if discovered, you come on shore for assistance to rescue a vessel close in upon the rocks, but you will not be seen; hasten him down; not a moment is to be lost; boundless wealth and never fading glory will be your reward—away I say!"

No great had my own excitement, so certain was I of their acquiescence, that when the words "we cannot go," fell upon my ear, they pressed also like a load upon my heart; and it was some moments before I could command voice enough to order the forwards forward.

One after the other the lights were extinguished at Longwood; we were found three or four miles from land, when the first dawn of the morning was ushered in by the roaring of a cannon, from the signal-post almost over our heads; answered by others from different points, and shortly after officers were seen galloping towards the mansion. All appeared bustle on shore, and we soon found, by the approach of a little man-of-war brig, that equal activity was on the ocean. A shot whizzed over us, and we were down; a boat came alongside, I was ordered in and conducted on board. "Walk into the cabin, Sir," I descended. On a sofa, at the after part of it, reclined a handsome young officer, full dressed even to buckles in his shoes, who demanded, on my entrance, in rather a sleepy tone, "Where are you from, sir?"

"India."

"When did you arrive?"

"Yesterday, late in the afternoon."

Throwing one foot carelessly from the sofa, he exclaimed, "That is impossible; you were not seen from the signal post at noon; which of his Majesty's ships boarded you in the offing?"

"I have not seen any."

"Sir, that cannot be; the ship on the windward station must have boarded you."

"I regret, sir, that you should think proper to doubt my assertions; had my men acted as they were urged to do, I should, most probably, have been relieved with this unpleasant interview."

With a little more animation he said, "How so, sir?"

I had gone too far to recede, and there was also an open, noble expression in his countenance, which invited confidence, and seemed to say, go on; I did so. "I should probably have had Napoleon on board, and been far beyond your reach."

"Springing from the sofa, with extended hand and speaking eye, he exclaimed, 'would you?'"

"Taking the proffered hand, I reiterated his words, 'I would.'"

"Then sit down," said he, (the first time by the way he had shown that attention,) "and tell me how you had arranged—what were your plans—every thing."

I repeated what you have already heard, interrupted—once or twice, near the close of my narrative, by the words, "rascals!" "cowards!"

On concluding, he looked me steadily in the face, hesitated a moment, and then in an under tone, proceeded: "You have doubtless heard that many attempts have been made, and one or two nearly succeeded, to rescue Napoleon; it is not so."

You are the only one, if aided as you ought to have been, who has had the slightest chance; and to be candid, would have effected your purpose. The ships had all been called in, the signal-man from the post reported nothing in sight, (you must have been enveloped in the haze), and all the officers were permitted, on shore and aloft, to attend Lady Lowe's first great ball, in commemoration of our Regent's birth day; and you see," holding out his leg, "in what haste and from what a scene your appearance has called me. What would I not give for the satisfaction of seizing your rascals in the gangway, and giving them a dozen each. 'Sir, said he, after a short pause, 'you would certainly have had him, and we should no longer have been jailors.'"

"A signal from the Admiral, sir."

We went on deck; the usual questions and answers succeeded, when he informed me, "I am directed to give you what water you may require; it was done—another signal—"Desire the master of that ship, if he has any grumblers or humps, to send them on board."

"Till the Admiral, sir, when I am at anchor, he shall be informed of what I have on board."

"Order him instantly to sea."

I shook the noble fellow by the hand, sprang into his boat, in a few moments was on board, and when his little staff returned, he found a few bags of grumblers and half a barrel of humps, as an acknowledgment of his noble bearing, candor and confidence. In a few hours St. Helena faded in the distance; but years have not been able to obliterate from my memory the feelings of that one moment, when all my sanguine hopes were blasted by those three words, "we are not to go."

"Gum, a grain like the Spanish."

Humps, taken from the buffalo, and corned like tongues.

During the recent session of the Maryland Legislature, 337 laws were passed.

"Gum, a grain like the Spanish."

Humps, taken from the buffalo, and corned like tongues.

Extract from Davy Crockett's "Tour to the North and South Seas."

"Did you, my good reader, ever witness a breaking up of Congress? The first thing that is done is, to be sure that Sunday shall be one of the last days. That is, because we get paid for Sunday; and then, as they generally fix, at the end of long sessions, on Monday to breakup, a good many can start on Saturday evening or Sunday morning, with two days extra pay on hand, as they never calculate on much to be done on the last day of the session, except to send messages to the Senate and President that they are ready to adjourn, &c. &c. We generally lounge or squabble the greater part of the session, and crowd into a few days of the last term, three or four times the business done during as many preceding months. You may, therefore, guess at the deliberations of Congress, when you can't hear, for the soul of you; what's going on, nor no one knows what it is but three or four, and when it is no use to try to know."

"It is right old to look around and see the difference of faces on this occasion, breaking up of Congress. Some quit, thinking they have established a name in the nation, and look satisfied; some quit, right glad to get home, and know they are coming back; some are restless and edgily, with a jeerous under their arm to take home, to prove how punctual they were, and be ready to meet their antagonist for re-election; and perhaps, also, were folded in their pocket a copy of his predecessor's pay and mileage, to show he has not charged too much, or perhaps to prove that a few miles too much have been charged by his predecessor, or some such small-beer concern. Others are soberly and sadly calculating how they can travel down from their heights of political dignity to the level of their constituents, & are casting a "longing, lingering look behind," at the green spot of elevation which they are never again to ascend. Few have got more honor than they expected, many have got less; few have risen higher than was anticipated; many, very many, have found that the regions are far too elevated for them to reach with their home-made glory; some retire with the proud consciousness of having done their duty fearlessly; others fretting under the lash of whippers-in, and supplicating place and privilege, because they have borne the scourge in silence; some determined to go their own road; others, like the spaniel, snuffing the breeze, to catch the scent of his master's footsteps."

Extract from Col. Walmough's Speech at the Pointexter dinner in Philadelphia.

If, however, there exists at this time one individual who may be styled truly great—whose patriotism, as pure and exalted as his genius is elevated and refined—whose moral courage is equal to every situation in which he may be placed, and whose sound, discriminating mind enables him to force and ward off from the country which he loves more dearly than the blood which warms his heart—that man is HENRY CLAY. (Loud long and continued applause.) Nothing can equal the intrepidity of his character unless it be the fascination of his eloquence. Still young and ardent, for a quarter of a century, all the energies of his mind, of his bright intellect, have been devoted to secure and promote the interests of the people. Before him the vulgar politician quails and is dumb. Always regardless of himself, he looks with a single eye to the preservation of this Union, the integrity of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws.

For all the qualities that distinguish the statesman and the patriot, in my poor opinion, he has never had a superior, never but one equal—and that equal, the greatest and best of men.

But a few days have elapsed, since the humble individual who now addresses you, parted from him perhaps for ever. He was about to set out for his farm. Never shall I forget the language that fell from his lips. His conduct during the late session of Congress had capped the climax of his fame. He spoke like one who had nobly dared to fulfil his duty, regardless of all personal considerations. The reflection more than consoled him for the injustice and calumnies of his enemies;—his mind was calm and serene—his ambition had been amply gratified. He had for the third time in his eventful life been the instrument of averting from his country a serious calamity. And yet, fellow citizens, that great man has been prostrated, while the base and the immoral are in the ascendant. Let us hope that this state of affairs will not be permitted much longer to continue. It is not the work of the people—they always seek to do right. It is the work of the vulgar tribe of politicians—it is the work of Jacksonism, which means nothing more or less than the safety and welfare of the 40,000 stipendiaries of Executive favor. With you, the ardent, gifted, youthful, intelligent republicans of the country, rests her safety—the security of her Constitution and her Laws.

As a party, you are associated upon the most distinguished and elevated principles. You must ever be mindful of that. To act with effect, you must act in concert—to act in concert, you must entertain the warmest mutual confidence—to make that confidence complete, and render it more available to the great purposes of common benefit, you must always remember that you are descendants of the republicans of '76 and that your objects are, to perpetuate the sentiments of that day.

The election in Rhode Island, will take place on Wednesday next, and the whole host of office holders are awaiting their purses to defect the Whigs.



GETTYSBURG, Pa. April 13, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 87.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated "Harrisburg, April 8, 1835."

"DEAR SIR—It gives me pleasure to inform you, as it will your readers to hear, that the law taking the compound interest off the land, and grading the poor unpaved land, has passed the Senate, as it passed the House before. It only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law."

We learn from Harrisburg, that the bill dividing this Judicial District, and forming a new one composed of York and Adams counties, has passed both Houses.

The Internal Improvement bill has passed the House of Representatives, 47 to 45, appropriating \$1,156,600 to completing old works, and commencing a canal to Erie.—All other extensions were negatived.

HON GEORGE CHAMBERS.

The last Franklin Repository copies our remarks recommending this gentleman to the consideration of the Whigs as a candidate for Governor; and adds the following in confirmation of what we then said in his favor.

The above is the third or fourth time we have observed the name of our estimable townsman and representative in Congress, similarly mentioned in connection with the approaching election for Governor. We know of no gentleman in the State, who would make a more upright and impartial Executive—one who would watch over, with more zealous care, the interests and rights of the whole people, than he would. His business habits—his high sense of honor and of moral integrity—his liberal and enlightened views with respect to internal improvement—his utter aversion to party intrigue and chicanery—all conspire to render him just such a Governor as Pennsylvania at present needs. It is evident to every man of observation, that the election of none of the candidates now before the public, could possibly allay the bitter feuds which the manner of their nomination has excited. Brought forward as they have been, they would of necessity, be the mere vindictive tools of the party who nominated them—a state of things which would prove intolerable to three-fourths of the people of the State. Believing, as we sincerely do, that the National Republican or Whig party, will not unite on Kitter, Wolf or Muhlenberg—that neither of these gentlemen, if elected, could restore harmony among the people and to the councils of the Commonwealth—and that the election of such a character as Mr. CHAMBERS could and would have that effect—we most cordially join in recommending him to the consideration of the people at large. It may not be improper to add, that we are wholly ignorant of Mr. C's views on the subject; but should he consent to receive a nomination, we are certain he would receive three-fourths of the votes of all parties in this county.

The Whigs of Franklin county, are to meet to-morrow, to take measures preparatory for a Whig State Convention.

THIRTY DAYS LATER.

Dissolution of the French Ministry—Indemnity Bill not passed—Death of the Emperor of Austria—The Tory Ministry twice outvoted in the British House of Commons, and Mr. A. Abercrombie elected Speaker.

The anxiety of our citizens for news from Europe, is at length relieved.—There arrived at N. York on Sunday last, the Utica, De Peyster, from Havre, having sailed on the 26th of February; the Caledonia, Graham, and Roscoe, Delario, from Liverpool on the first and twelfth day of March.

It appears that the French Ministry while the Chamber was approaching the INDEMNITY BILL, found it necessary to resign, by losing a vote on a trifling question. The English papers express a belief that the Indemnity Bill will yet pass. The Radical candidate for Speaker, (Mr. Abercrombie) in the House of Commons, was elected by a Majority of 7, over Mr. C. Manners Sutton, who was immediately called to the peerage with the title of Lord Canterbury. The Ministry was also defeated by another vote of the Commons, relative to an answer to the King's speech. Sir Robert Peel, however, will not resign, but is determined to offer to Parliament some important measures upon which to stand or fall.

We copy from the Journal of Commerce:

The American Indemnity Bill had not been acted upon by the Chamber of Deputies, nor do we find that the Committee had made their report. A Paris date of Feb. 26th, remarks that they would do so, in about a fortnight, which would carry it beyond the date to which our present advices extend. The members of the Committee had called for additional papers.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Parliament was opened with the usual pomp & formality, on Thursday, Feb. 29, by the King in person. His Majesty, on his progress to and arrival at the Parliament house, was respectfully if not enthusiastically

received by his loyal subjects, who, whatever might have been their feelings, touching the recent exercise of the prerogative, in the dissolution of the Melbourne Ministry, and in the dissolution of the first Reformed House of Commons, never forgot, even while disapproving and condemning those acts, that to William the Fourth the nation owes a debt of gratitude for his early, and for a time consistent, support of the cause of constitutional reform.

LONDON, March 11.—The conversation in the House of Lords last night was very important. Lord Brougham asked the Duke of Wellington, if in the present most important and critical aspect of affairs at St. Petersburg, there was any Minister appointed, and he drew a picture of the person universally admitted to be required for the occasion—one of fit rank, approved ability, mature experience, and tried discretion. The Duke denied that there was any thing extraordinary there. What! when the Austrian Emperor is dead, and a person almost without ordinary faculties succeeds? What! when our fleet is ordered to anchor before Constantinople to watch Austria.

It is reported that the new Emperor of Austria has given a virtual pledge of his intention to pursue the same course of politics which had been evinced under the Administration of the late Emperor, by confirming the appointments of Metternich and of the leading Ministerial and Diplomatic functionaries.

TURKEY. Tremendous Conflagration.—Two thirds of the city of Adrianople, the quarter inhabited by the Greeks, were on the 24th Feb. destroyed by fire. The value of English manufactures destroyed is said to have amounted to 2,000,000 piastres.

LONDON, March 10.—Our fleet has suddenly been recalled from Malta to resume its station off the mouth of the Dardanelles, in consequence of fresh disturbances at Constantinople fomented by Russia. A Russian fleet is reported to have sailed through, that is, to have forced the Bosphorus.

Death of the Emperor of Austria.—The Moniteur of March 7th, contains a telegraphic despatch from the French Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, stating that the Emperor of Austria died suddenly at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 3d inst. He was in his 67th year and had been Emperor, first of Germany and then of Austria, since 1804. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand, now 42 years of age. This event, it is probable, will cause a great change in the future policy of the empire, as the present emperor is said to entertain a strong dislike against Prince Metternich.

TOLSON, Feb. 24.—We are assured that instructions have been sent to the Commander of the Bellona Frigate, which has just left our port for Mahon, to remain there, in order to keep in observation the American squadron which is to rendezvous in that port. On the same account, orders have been issued for several maritime armaments to be held in readiness to act until the issue shall be known of the pending discussions between France and the U. States.

When the Utica left France it was generally believed that the bill of indemnity would pass the French Chambers—but the subsequent advices, by way of England, announcing the dissolution of the French Ministry, may retard the settlement of that question. At the sitting of the Deputies, on the 14th of Feb., a Royal Ordinance was read, appointing M. Desmousseaux, Assistant Commissioner for the discussion of the Bill relative to the American Treaty. This is the only mention we find of the American question. This appointment has excited some surprise, as heretofore it had not been usual for the committee to choose a reporter, until they have agreed upon the questions upon which they have to decide, and arranged the basis of the project which they have to submit. It appears that in the present case, the committee have divided the labor among all the members, each one having a special question given him to examine, and after they have all got through, their labors are to be submitted to M. Dumon to be collected and presented to the Chambers. It was supposed that the Committee would not get through before the middle or later part of March.

Relations with France.—The opinions expressed in the letters received from France are uniformly favorable to the passage of the indemnity bill. We have had access to a good many from the most respectable sources, and find no difference of opinion on the subject. Some of them speak in the most positive terms, such as "whoever may be Ministers, the bill will certainly pass." The language we have quoted is used by members of the Chamber of Deputies, who are also merchants and bankers, and write to their correspondents here, for their guidance in business of mutual interest.

LEWISTOWN CONVENTION. COMMUNICATED.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of Adams county, to meet at their usual places of holding their Borough and township elections, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, and elect Two Delegates from each, to meet in County Convention on Monday the 27th of April, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, to select Three Delegates to represent Adams county in the People's Democratic State Convention, to be held at

CONNECTICUT.

If the returns from Connecticut already received, a few of the river towns, are indicative of the whole vote, then have the Jackson men completely triumphed. In 55 towns the Jackson man

centennial celebration of the Reformation.—The company of Pastors of the Reformed Church at Geneva, are preparing to celebrate the anniversary which closes the third century from the acknowledgment of the Protestant Reformation in that Church, on the 23d of August next. They have invited the Reformed Churches in the U. States, of every denomination, to send delegates to Geneva, to join in the celebration.

A Protestant church has been established at Jerusalem. There have been Catholic chapels in Jerusalem for more than six hundred years.

Ship Letters.—The N. York Post says:—"Thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety one ship letters were received at our Post Office this morning before 11 o'clock. More than ten thousand were brought by the Caledonian and Roscoe from Liverpool. The packages and letters amounted to upwards of fifteen thousand. The whole of this immense number were delivered and made ready to be forwarded before 6 o'clock, P. M."

One hundred children were burnt to death in Westminster, (England) last year, by their clothes taking fire at the grate.

A locomotive was upset near Liverpool, (England) in consequence of one of the switches on the railroad having been left in a wrong position. The engineer was killed, and the gate keeper, to whose carelessness the accident is imputed, was indicted for manslaughter.

The people of Tennessee have ratified their new Constitution by a very large majority, though there appears to have been very great indifference on the subject, as but little more than half the voters in the State gave their suffrages either one way or the other.

The votes for the New Constitution were 42,644
Those for the Old Constitution were 17,091

Majority for the new, 25,553
Whole number of votes given in, 59,735. The entire number of voters in the State is about one hundred thousand.

POSTSCRIPT.

A late arrival brings French dates to the 12th March. The French Ministry had been re-organized; and there was a strong probability of the speedy passage of the Indemnity bill.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. David S. Reeds, to Miss Charlotte Mary Ocker—both of York Springs.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. John Kump, to Miss Anna Weinmiller—both of this county.

On the 2d inst. Mr. George Hull, of this county, in the 57th year of his age. On Saturday, the 4th inst. George William, infant son of Henry and Sarah M. Spalding, of Germany township. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

New Goods.

JUST received, and for sale by the Subscriber, a very large Stock of FRESH GOODS, comprising almost every article in the

DRY GOOD LINE, Among which is a complete assortment of FANCY GOODS,

to which the Ladies' attention is particularly invited.—Also,

Leghorn, Tuscan, Straw, and Gimp BONNETS & HATS,

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF CLOTHS & STUFFS

For Gentlemen's Summer wear.—A very large Stock of

HARDWARE, embracing almost every article in the way of building.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Planes and Edge Tools,

BAR-IRON, Hammered & Rolled,

SHEET IRON, STEEL, Hollow-Ware & Castings,

FENDERS & BRASS ANDIRONS.

Persons engaged in Building, and going to House-keeping, would do well to call.

—ALSO—

Queensware, China Sets, MANTLE AND OTHER LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN WARE, And a Fine Stock of

Fresh Groceries,

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 13.

N. B. Accounts of an old standing would be thankfully received.

An Examination of the pupils of the Gettysburg Female Academy will be held on Thursday & Friday the 23d and 24th inst. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

J. H. MARSDEN, Principal.

The Citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend the Examination of the Students of Pennsylvania College, on Monday & Tuesday the 23d and 24th inst. April 6.

A meeting of the "Mechanics' Institute" will be held in the College, on next Saturday Evening, at 7 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed:—"Is Concurrence an innate principle?" Punctual attendance is requested.

J. I. SLENTZ, Sec'y.

April 13.

NOTICE.

NO bill for the funeral of an out-door Pauper shall exceed Six Dollars. No such bill shall be paid, unless an order of TWO Justices of the Peace shall be procured in the life-time of such Pauper for his or her relief, except in case of sudden death, in which case such bill shall be paid, provided an order to provide for the funeral of such Pauper shall be procured prior to the burial of such Pauper.—No order for the relief of any living Pauper shall entitle any person to receive payment for any expenses incurred prior to the date of such order and notice thereof to the Steward or one of the Directors as soon thereafter as can be given. All Justices of the Peace within the county of Adams, are requested to grant orders for the relief of Paupers, and for the funeral of Paupers promptly, otherwise they will prevent persons entitled, from receiving payment.

WILLIAM REX, J. CUNNINGHAM, } Direct's of the JACOB WILL, } Poor.

April 13.

The Full-Blooded Horse VAN BUBBN.

WILL be kept for service this season—Mondays and Tuesdays, at John Yett's, in Menallen township; Wednesdays and Thursdays, at Jacob Southers in Montersburg; and Fridays and Saturdays, in Petersburg.

For further particulars, see Bills.

HENRY BITTINGER, Owner.

April 13.

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz.:

IN COMPANIES.

On Monday the 4th day of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS.

As follows, viz: The 1st battalion of the 90th regiment, on Monday the 11th; the 2d do do on Tuesday the 12th; the 2d battalion of the 89th regiment, on Wednesday the 13th; the 1st do do, on Thursday the 14th; unless the Commanding Officers shall direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof; and the 80th regiment, on Saturday the 16th of May next.

VOLUNTEERS.—The "American Union Battalion" will meet for drill and inspection, at Gettysburg, on Friday the 15th; the "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," at Franklin, on Monday the 18th; and the "Independent Battalion of York & Adams Counties," at Littlestown, on Wednesday the 20th of May next.

The Volunteers within the bounds of the Brigade, not attached to the Battalions, will meet with the Militia for inspection.

Captains of Volunteer & Militia Companies, are required to make return of copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies, in accordance with the 11th and 36th sections of the Militia Law.

THE APPEALS.—For the Militia, on Monday the 8th day of June next; For the Volunteers, on Monday the 2d of November next.

SAMUEL E. HALL, Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Penn. Militia.

April 13.

Information Wanted.

ABOUT one year ago, a man by the name of JOHN HOFFMAN, who resided in Belmont county, Ohio, left that county, taking with him a son of the subscriber, named ENOCH BEEBY, about 2 years and 8 months old; and as I have never heard of him since, I would deem it a great kindness, if some person would inform me of his present place of residence. Any intelligence respecting him may be communicated to the Editor of the "Sentinel," Gettysburg.

JOHN G. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Baltimore, March 2.

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

HANDBILLS.

NEEDY & expeditiously executed at the office of

THE SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, June 9.

NEEDY & expeditiously executed at the office of

THE SENTINEL.

Last of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1, 1835.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| John Adams | Peter Little |
| Wm. Adams | Samuel Lyster |
| John B. Adams | Samuel Marks |
| James Barr | Margaret M'Nair |
| Maria and Elizabeth Butler | Lydia L. Mearns |
| Jacob C. Header | John Miller |
| Peter Berry | James M'Allister |
| Christiana Berry | Geo. C. Miller |
| Jacob Bitchman | Robt. M'Creary, sen. |
| Dr. W. H. Boyd | Nancy Myers |
| Sol'n Bingham | Betsy Markley |
| Henry Bender | Andrew M'Creary |
| Adam Beng | Thos. M'Kelp |
| Jacob Baker | Peter Moritz |
| John Bucher | Henry Muller |
| John H. Hall | N |
| Elizabeth Hauchman | Henry Null |
| Jane Bailey | Wm. Newman |
| Geo. H. Bell | Margaret Nisonago |
| Pherhart Bithman | Daniel Oler |
| Henry Black | Rebecca Pottoff |
| Forby Bair | Michael Plum |
| C. W. A. Cleman | John Pottoff |
| Henry Comfort | Jacob Plank |
| Abraham Crane | John Porter |
| John Cline | Mary Paxton |
| George Cator | R |
| Cornelius Croisiter | Jonathan Raymond |
| Martha Cowey | Abraham Reever |
| Mary Crawford | James Russell |
| James Curran | William Reed |
| John Dardoff | Michael Riley |
| Isaac Darst | Letty Robinson |
| Nicholas Echenrode | Geo. W. Riley |
| Robt. Ewing | Nachael Russell |
| Alexander Ewing | John Neck |
| David Fletcher | Wm. Rath |
| John Fisher | Jacob Rigle |
| Eve Flewbaugher | John Richards |
| A. Fickas, Jr. | Michael Strawnbaugh |
| Abraham Fister | Henry Schriener |
| Bernard Fohl | Elizabeth Slagle |
| G | John Sweeney |
| Mr. G. W. Gladwell | Christian Steiner |
| Philip Grupp | John M. Sweeney |
| Hugh Greenfield | James Smallwood |
| Ann C. Griffin | Wm. or Jas. Sadler |
| John Griffin | Lydia Swope |
| Phoebe Humphrey | Gen. Shultz |
| John Hall | Elias Sents |
| Emily Hall | Elias Sower |
| Peter Hake | Jacob Sanders |
| Henry Hese | Elizabeth Sheets |
| Isaac Hohn | T |
| Henry Hoesler | John Troxel |
| C. F. Holst | John L. Taughenbaugh, Esq. |
| G. F. Hoke | John Tate |
| A-J | Peter Trostle |
| Jesse Ickes | George Urn |
| Jacob Jones | W |
| David Jamison | Elizabeth Vancordie |
| Thomas Jones | John Wilson |
| Sarah Jarden | Samuel Withrow |
| K | John Watson |
| Elizabeth Keeth | Samuel Waggoner |
| James Kerr | John Walter |
| Thos. T. Koen | Edward Wilcox |
| Barbara Kerkeley | Andrew Walker |
| L | Daniel Westlight |
| Isaac B. Lyon | Z |
| B. Lefever | Christian Zurcher |
| John C. Lyon | WM. W. BELL, P. M. |
| Adam Long | April 6. |

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown Adams county, Pa. April 1, 1835.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Paul Ack | Joseph Keefe |
| George Able | Lewis King |
| Abraham Buse | Andrew Kurtz |
| James Conly | Jacob Linsinger |
| John H. Clements | John Lohr |
| Crumbecker & Met- | George Little |
| call | Peter Little |
| Willoughby W. Delk | Michael Little |
| Susan Farber | Daniel Mallor |
| John Genaviv | Jacob Maue |
| Jacob Grumer | John Musselman |
| Per Hult, Esq. | A. Mue |
| Colehouse & Hahn | Joseph Miller |
| Miss Kauffman | Samuel Stewart |
| A. Knight | Henry Snyder |
| Frederick Seippert | Jacob Wagoner |
| Frederick Snyder | Jacob Warner |
| Andrew Sheely | Daniel Wehler |
| Jacob Stepler | David Zuck |
| Joseph Thear | F. LEAS, P. M. |

[April 6.]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ADAM MOSES, late of Reading township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and those persons having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber—who will attend for said purposes, at the late residence of said deceased, on Monday the 20th of April next.

SAMUEL KENNEDY, Adm'r.

March 30.

NOTICE.

THE Account of JOHN BROUGH, Trustee of JOHN MYERS, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county; and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on the Fourth Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance.

G. ZIEGLER, Prothy.

March 27.

NOTICE.

THE Account of JACOB SMITH, Trustee of MARY FALLER, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county; and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on the Fourth Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance.

G. ZIEGLER, Prothy.

March 27.

Theological Seminary.

THE Directors will meet at Gettysburg, on Tuesday Evening, April 21st. According to a resolution of the Board, when the third Thursday of April, (as is the case this year,) falls into the week before Easter, the meeting is a week later than usual.

JOHN G. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Baltimore, March 2.

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Shop to a few doors West of the Court-house, opposite the Indian King Hotel, Chambersburg street, where he will continue to execute all work in his line in a FASHIONABLE & SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

Thankful for past custom, he hopes by strict attention to business, and a disposition to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of the Public.

ROBERT MARTIN.

April 6.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M'a.

Citizens and Soldiers: THROUGH your generous exertions I was elected Brigade Inspector at the last Election—for which I return you my most sincere acknowledgments.—The short period for which I was elected being about to expire, permit me again to enroll my name amongst the list of candidates for your consideration at the approaching election. From the disposition which you manifested towards me at the former Election, I am induced to believe, and still continue to believe, that you will again stand by and not desert me.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Berlis, March 23.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN: I return you my unfeigned thanks for the very liberal support you gave me at the last Brigade Inspector's Election; and at the same time present myself again to your consideration as a candidate at the ensuing Election. I shall not be able to call on all personally—neither do I present any claims by which I should be entitled to your support, with the exception of my own personal merit. I shall leave the matter to your own discretion, and will be thankful for whatever support I may get.

J. B. DANNER.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on Friday the 17th of April last, the following Property, viz:—

One broad-wheel Wagon, One Dearborn Wagon, Cows, Hogs, & Sheep, Potatoes by the bushel, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Cupboards, Horsec, and Horse-gears, a ten-plate Stove and Pipe, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m., when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

CHARLES MALEEN.

April 6.

REMOVAL.

I will remove my Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. Chamberlain on South Baltimore-street, two doors south of Mr. David McCrea's Saddle and Harness Factory, where all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,

will be made and sold at reduced prices, and of the best quality, warranted.

Also, All kinds of TURNING, and House and Sign Painting, attended to as formerly.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, March 23.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of F. Wolf.

FREDERICK WOLF, of Menallen township, Adams county, on the day of Feb. 1835, executed a Deed of Trust to C. F. KEENER and S. MARKS, vesting in said Trustees his lands and tenements, together with all his personal property, which he is now possessed of, for the benefit of his Creditors. All persons having claims against said WOLF, will please make them known to either of the subscribers before the 1st of May next; and all persons indebted to him, will make settlement with the Trustees before that time.

C. F. KEENER, } Trust-
S. MARKS, } tees.

March 9.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 20th day of April next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Lewistown—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM BEALES.

March 9.

TO PRINTERS.

THE printing materials of the Shippenburg "Intelligencer," and the "Free Press," both papers of super-royal size, and since their union with the Carlisle Herald, have been out of use, will be disposed of on very moderate terms. The presses and materials are good, and will be sold together, or separately, as may be most convenient to purchasers. For terms and further information address (postage paid) the Editors of the Herald.

Carlisle, March 30.

Books for \$1 25.

The thirteen numbers of Waldie's Select Circulating Library, now issued for the year 1835, contain the following valuable and entertaining books, for the very small sum of \$1 25, with the additional advantage of being received in all parts of the Union by mail, at newspaper postage:

1. The Adventures of Japhet in Search of a Father, by the author of Peter Simple, &c.
2. Jennings' Landscape Annual for 1834; the Fall of Granada, by Thomas Roscoe, Esq.
3. Letters and Essays in prose and verse, by Richard Sharp.
4. Barring Out, from the Life of a Sub-editor.
5. Antonio, the Student of Padua.
6. The Fashionable Wife and Unfashionable Husband, by Mrs. Opie.
7. Traditions of the American War of Independence.
8. Travels into Bokhara, and a Voyage on the Indus, by Lieutenant Burnes.
9. The Siege of Vienna, an historical romance, by Madame Piebler.
10. Travelling Troubles.
11. My Cousin Nicholas, a humorous tale, from Blackwood's Magazine.

Of the above works there is preparing, or prepared, for publication by the bookellers, Japhet, Sherry's Letters and Essays, Burnes' Travels, the Siege of Vienna, and My Cousin Nicholas; these alone will cost purchasers more than a whole year's subscription to the Circulating Library, to consist of 54 numbers including two supplements, and in addition to this, the Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover of the Library, contains, weekly, one fourth as much matter as the Library itself, thus forming the cheapest publication of even this cheap era of periodicals.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library having been long established in the good opinion of the public, and sustained as it is by an unprecedented amount of patronage, no fear on the part of subscribers can now be entertained that the publisher will not comply with his part of the engagement.

Subscriptions to the Library \$5 00 in advance, in clubs of five, \$4 00 each.

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Select Circulating Library, commenced on the first of January, 1836, being a reprint of the best articles in the English magazines, enlarged and improved, for sale by the

Samuel H. BUEHLER, Bookseller, Gettysburg.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Emerson's Series of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Gettysburg, March 23, 1835. We have examined Emerson's series of School Books, in connection with some others of the same nature; and the result of our examination is, that we have given the whole series a decided preference, as a system for Common Schools.

In relation to the Readers, the author has studiously avoided the sameness of subjects, which of itself, is a sufficient recommendation without the other qualities they possess. Sameness of subjects, and written in some new of language, which too many school-books have, are a great tendency to make them uninteresting to the pupils.

Arranged as it is, according to the natural order of the science, it is admirably adapted to the capacity of the pupil, in which arrangement they consider it preferable to Mr. Cobb's "Explanatory." The Arithmetic consists of three parts, of which the second is so arranged as to be divided into oral and written, which enables the pupil to become acquainted with this science, as well as of innumerable benefits to him in practical life. Thus, we think, should be a most important consideration in introducing Books into our common schools: for under the old method, the scholar, often thinking he had prepared himself sufficiently for practical life, was necessitated to learn by his own experience, that he had not that knowledge of the science that would carry him safely through a business life. The whole series we feel no hesitancy in recommending to the public, and hope it will be extensively circulated through the State.

C. LEFLEY.

J. SWENEY.

Teachers of Primary Schools in the Borough of Gettysburg.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Gettysburg, March 23, 1835.

I have examined with considerable care Mr. Emerson's North American Arithmetic, consisting of parts 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and am fully convinced that it is a valuable acquisition in the department to which its pages are devoted. The first part, which is designed for children, presents the plainest and most simple principles of that science to the youthful mind by means of visible representations, which experience proves to be the most effectual method of interesting and calling forth the powers of the mind. The second part, consisting of oral and written Arithmetic, prepares the mind more fully to comprehend the principles upon which particular operations depend, throwing the scholar in a great measure upon his own resources, yet leading him on so gradually and regularly that his progress becomes easy and pleasant. Were a scholar to proceed no farther in his knowledge of Arithmetic, than what he could derive from this part, he would already be enabled to perform any calculation which he would find necessary in ordinary life. The third part, which completes the course, is calculated to advance the student yet further in the principles of this study, to qualify him for pursuing the higher branches of Mathematical science, and to fit him for commercial or other business transactions. This work, I believe to be equal if not superior in merit to any other work upon the same subject which has fallen under my notice. Addressing the understanding of the student, developing his reasoning powers, and causing him to form his own rules, it has not the fault of the otherwise admirable work of Colburn, that scarcely a rule is given in form in the body of the work where the student most needs it. Such works as this, promise the most certain, rapid, and consequently cheap progress; and it is much to be regretted that many works are retained in our primary schools, possessing no other merits than their cheapness, and proving an almost insurmountable obstacle to the introduction of others better adapted to an elementary education. I hope the author may be liberally repaid for the pains which he has taken in the preparation of the work, by seeing it extensively introduced into the schools of our country.

M. JACOBS, A. M.

Prof. of Math., Chem., & Nat. Phil.

Gettysburg, March 27. Messrs. DICKEY & HINES:

As you request me to express my opinion of the School Books of B. D. Emerson, I would simply say that the first part of his Arithmetic renders the mere rudiments of that science as plain as can be made; the second part I have used in the Female Academy which I superintend, and this is the highest recommendation of the book that I can give; and the third part which has lately appeared I consider a superior performance, embracing all perhaps that is necessary for any one to understand of that science, in any common department of life. Of the Spelling Book and Readers which I have examined, I think as favorably as of the above.

Yours, &c. J. H. MARSDEN, A. M.

Principal of the Gettysburg Fem. Academy.

At the request of Messrs. DICKEY and HINES, I have examined the School Books recently arranged and published under the direction of B. D. Emerson. During my employment as a teacher, his first and second "Class Readers" with the small mental Arithmetic, had been adopted with much pleasure and success. But his "National Spelling Book" just published—does possess, in my estimation, peculiar merit, and supplies many former deficiencies in books of the kind, having easy and attractive reading lessons interspersed throughout, and its entire execution plain and beautiful.

I consider the whole series destined to bear a prominent part in the progress of education, and the moral culture of the rising generation.

WM. MCLEAN.

The above Works are kept for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Store of Dickey & Hines, Gettysburg—Country Merchants and others purchasing by the dozen, will be supplied at the publisher's prices.

March 30.

THE CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music.

enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

Samuel H. BUEHLER, Bookseller, Gettysburg.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Reading township.

PETER MYERS, Adm'r.

March 2.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

March 9.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM.

Daniel Bollinger, use of Martin Keller, vs. John Breunholtz, with notice to Christian Caselman, terre-tenant.
Peter Lobaugh, surviving Executor of Andrew Lobaugh, vs. Henry Fickel and Susanna Fickel.
Moses Myers vs. John Fickel.
Moses Myers vs. Daniel Fickel.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Barnhart Hoffman.
John Garvin vs. William E. Camp.
James Neely, Adm'r of James Neely, deceased, for the use of J. Kitchen, vs. Daniel O'Brien.
David Roth vs. Wm. McClellan.
John Ginter vs. Philip Weaver and Michael Saltzger.
Jacob Sell and Mary Ann his wife, (late Mary Ann Wiley) use of Michael Kitzmiller, vs. Jacob Barntitz, Trustee of Michael Dugan, an insolvent debtor.
Isaac Cruse vs. James Moore.
Andrew Miller vs. William Linn.
FOR ARGUMENT.
Shadrach Mallone vs. Jesse Comly.

March 23.

GRAND JURY

FOR APRIL TERM, 1835.

Borough—John Houck, John Cress.
Reading—Michael Brown, J. Trimmer, David White.
Cumberland—Wm. McCullough, H. Clutz.
Straban—Michael Saltzger, James Brinkerhoff.
Hamilton—Sam'l Orndorff, John Boblitz, Hugh M'Sherry.
Conowingo—Jacob Kohler.
Mountpleasant—Charles Smith, Jacob Raffensperger.
Tyrone—James L. Neely, John Neely, John Lehman.
Franklin—Jacob Brough, D. Beecher, Valentine Flohr.
Menden—Daniel Wolf, Joseph Taylor, sen.
Berwick—Michael Hoffman.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Sam'l Cobean (of W.), Wm. M'Curdy, James M'Allister.
Menden—Henry Walter, Henry Fehl, John Hall, Robert Major, Adam Gardner.
Straban—Jacob King, Fleming Gilliland.
Reading—Moses M. Neely, Abraham King.
Berwick—Jacob Fahnestock.
Hamilton—James Wilson, Wm. Douglas, Wm. Wiegley, John Marshall, Charles Donaldson.
Germany—Jacob Rider, Jas. Stealy.
Conowingo—John Busby, John Lilly, Joseph Shaeffeler.
Mountpleasant—Henry Lilly, Anthony Smith.
Franklin—James Heagy.
Borough—Thomas J. Cooper.
Huntington—James M'Hees.
Tyrone—John Myers, Jonas Yates.
Hamilton—Thomas Ehrhart, Joseph Miller.
Liberty—Jacob Myers, Leonard Flohr.
Mountjoy—Siles M. Horner, Adam Wert.

March 9.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(TENTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Eloquence, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose.

By the most celebrated Authors, PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY L. A. GODEY.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila. Feb. 2.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing Office.

WOOD! WOOD!

PROPOSALS will be received, in writing, by the Commissioners of Adams county, at their Office in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 20th inst. for furnishing WOOD for the Court-house and Prison for the ensuing year.

By Order,

WM. KING, Clerk.

April 6.

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard & Saratoga streets, BALTIMORE.

JOHN MURPHY, JR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former Customers, that he has taken the above House, where he is prepared to accommodate such as may favor him with a call, in a manner inferior to that of no other similar Establishment in the City. He hopes, by assiduity and a determination to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 30.



FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner, HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices, LEAD IN KEGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of the Lungs, &c.—A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 5.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—Sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY,

translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

BUCHU—Carpenter's Compound

Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared

and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

CUBES—Carpenter's Oil of Cu-

bes—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.—if

DOCTOR LECHLEITNER'S

Vegetable Restorative Elixir, FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, Acidity, Sick Head-ache, Sickness of Stomach, particularly after eating, Eruptions of Skin, &c.—for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

March 23.

A SUPPLY OF

Fresh Garden Seeds, JUST received, and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 9.

O'NEILL'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 27th day of April next, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE STITZEL,

HENRY MEEDS.

March 2.

Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. For sale at the Book store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 1.

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills,
Keel's Rheumatic Plaster,
Superior Calisaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter,
Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,
A superior article of Cologne,
Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. S. Keener, Baltimore.
Dr. Stear's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,
Dr. Belz's infallible worm destroying Syrup,
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.

Dr. Dyou's Antiochian Pills,
Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,
Lees Eye water,
A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,
A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,
Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

SWAIM'S PANAOEA, for the cure

of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

LIVERWORT—Carpenter's Com-

pound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.



BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber—

Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Palterapiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelnde Segel,
Francke's Leben,
Habermans's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmaucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,
And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTA-

MENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent

Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26.

FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE, or

PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisis, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

SARSAPARILLA—Carpenter's com-

pound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.